

## KUROPATKIN'S FLIGHT

### St. Petersburg Authorities Call It a Strategic Victory.

#### EVACUATION OF MUKDEN.

Russian Staff Admits It Is Probable, While Press Dispatch Says It Has Already Begun—Japanese Still Harassing Russian Rear.

The St. Petersburg authorities express themselves as confident that the critical stage of the Russian retreat is past and that Kuropatkin is no longer in danger of losing any part of his forces. It is also given out in St. Petersburg that the bulk of Kuropatkin's army is now near Mukden, where it is taking up prepared positions, but a press dispatch from Mukden, dated Sept. 6, says that the main Russian army was then pushing northward and evacuating Mukden. While details of the situation are lacking, dispatches indicate that the Japanese are still harassing the Russian rear. General Kuropatkin is now at Mukden. Tokyo preserves an absolute silence regarding the operations of Sept. 6 and 7.

#### KUROPATKIN AT MUKDEN.

Russian General Staff Thinks His Army Is in No Danger.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—The bulk of the Russian Manchurian army is near Mukden, where it now appears General Kuropatkin has been since Monday. His troops, it is understood, are not entering the city, but are taking up prepared positions around Mukden. While there is no specific information



GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

on this point the general staff believes that only a small rear guard is in the neighborhood of Yentai.

No further fighting of importance is expected south of Mukden. The critical stage is regarded as having passed, and the announcement was made this afternoon that the war office will no longer give out two bulletins each day. The general staff is reticent about Kuropatkin's plans, especially whether he intends to stop at Mukden. His decision probably will depend upon the intentions of the Japanese. Contingent preparations will probably be made to evacuate Mukden, and there is considerable evidence that Kuropatkin, if compelled to go north, will make a stand at Tieling, where the Russians wintered last year. Tieling is forty miles north of Mukden. At this point there is a narrow defile, with the Liao river on one side and mountains running almost down to the railroad on the other. Steps are being taken to guard against a possible attempt to cut the line there.

#### Baltic Squadron All Right.

The report that the sailing of the Baltic squadron had been postponed until November is officially denied, as also is the report that several of the ships composing it developed defects. The squadron will sail for Libau Sunday. Exactly when it will sail thence is not known.

Although the report that Rear Admiral Ouktomsky, in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, is to be court-martialed is untrue, the admiralty has decided to recall him, probably placing Captain Wren of the armored cruiser Bygon in command. It has been realized all along that Ouktomsky lacked the requisites of a commander of a fleet under such difficult circumstances, but owing to the impossibility of sending a flag officer to Port Arthur he was allowed to remain in command. The admiralty is greatly dissatisfied with his action in returning to Port Arthur Aug. 10 in the face of the order of the late Admiral Witthorn not to do so, and this led to the decision to supplant him.

As the Russian press begins to realize more fully the catastrophe which General Kuropatkin avoided at Liaoyang and the skillful manner in which he upset Field Marshal Oyama's plan to surround the Russian army they take a more cheerful view of the result and are beginning to bestow upon Kuropatkin great praise.

It is now apparent that Oyama's purpose by pressing the Russian positions in front of Liaoyang was to hold Kuropatkin's attention while the Japanese right wing was thrust around the Russian rear to block the Russian line of retreat. But Kuropatkin at its inception had his eye upon this flanking movement and countered by early withdrawing his main army to the right bank of the Taishan river, changing

his front to meet and hold General Kuroki in check while General Zaru-baiev's corps, at Liaoyang, crossed burning the bridges behind him and placing the river between him and General Oku.

Both the Russian and Japanese accounts seem to agree in saying that until the withdrawal of the main Russian army from Liaoyang began Kuropatkin had beaten off the Japanese assault in front of Liaoyang and that the Russian commander in chief's first movement against Kuroki was also measurably successful.

While not underestimating the difficulties attending the task of the retirement of the army northward and the continued threat from Oyama's right, the Novoe Vremya evidently considers that it already has practically been successfully accomplished.

#### KUROKI CAPTURES GUNS.

Russians, However, Destroyed Their Stores at Liaoyang.

Tokyo, Sept. 8.—No official report of the subsequent movements of General Kuroki has been received, but the Kokumin says it learns on good authority that Kuroki, after taking the heights near Helyingtai, about fifteen miles northeast of Liaoyang, occupied a line from Yentai to the mines by hot pursuit of the Russians Sept. 4 and 5.

The Russians, who were said to be concentrated twenty miles north of Liaoyang, are now retreating in the direction of Mukden. The pursuit was obstructed by the high millet. The Russians destroyed their stores, but numbers of guns and quantities of ammunition and other supplies were captured in the fortifications and near the railroad station.

The Nichi Nichi says it thinks the Japanese casualties may exceed those of the Russians, owing to the latter having occupied fortified positions in superior numbers.

The mikado has congratulated the forces of their brilliant victory in the face of tremendous difficulties, adding that the end of the war is still in the distant future and exhorting care and patience.

The report that Lieutenant Terauchi, son of Lieutenant General Terauchi, minister of war, was killed in the fighting before Liaoyang is denied today.

#### REAR GUARD IN PERIL.

Part of Kuropatkin's Army Likely to Be Cut Off.

Mukden, Sept. 8.—Part of the Russian army which is coming to Mukden by wagon road is in danger of being cut off.

All day and night the Japanese in the hills on the east road shelled the Russian troops. In one instance the Japanese infantry attacked a large force of Russian infantry and artillery which had taken to the hills, running parallel to the Japanese, in protecting the flank of the retreating army.

Troops, guns and transport are pouring into Mukden by train and road. Considerable transport was left behind.

The roads are in a frightful state, owing to the heavy rain.

The main army pushing northward is evacuating Mukden.

Lieutenant McCully at Vladivostok. Vladivostok, Sept. 8.—Lieutenant Newton A. McCully, the United States naval attaché, has arrived here from Mukden.

Fore River Shipbuilding Company. Boston, Sept. 8.—The Fore River Shipbuilding company of Quincy has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws for the purpose of taking over the property and business of the Fore River Ship and Engine company, whose property has been foreclosed at Quincy. It is understood that the shipyards were to be bid in the interest of the bondholders' reorganization committee. The capital stock of the new concern is to be \$4,800,000, to be divided into 24,000 shares of common and 6 per cent noncumulative preferred stock.

Plans of New Cruisers Approved. Washington, Sept. 8.—The board on construction has finally approved the plans and specifications for the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana and the battleship New Hampshire, which were authorized by the last congress, and as soon as they have been approved by Secretary Morton they will be published. The armored cruisers, save in their interior arrangements, follow closely the lines of the Tennessee class and the New Hampshire the Louisiana class.

Crown Prince Fights Forest Fire. Gelsenkünde, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Sept. 8.—There has been a fire in the forest near the hunting lodge where the Crown Prince Frederick William is visiting the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and her daughter Celia, the betrothed wife of the crown prince. The latter and other members of royal families there assisted the foresters and servants in extinguishing the flames, which if allowed to spread would have endangered the lodge.

Over Fifty Hurt in Wreck. Moberly, Mo., Sept. 8.—There were more than fifty persons injured in the passenger train wreck here on the Warshaw railway. One of them, Mrs. W. F. Fish of Huntington, Pa., died later at the hospital, making the total dead eight.

Admiral Jewell at Cherbourg. Cherbourg, Sept. 8.—The cruisers Olympia (flagship) of Rear Admiral Jewell and Cleveland of the United States European squadron have arrived here from Gibraltar and exchanged salutes with the forts.

## Quick Colds

A draught, a quick cold; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a quick cure. Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia. Ask your doctor about this advice.

## BATTLE OF BULL RUN

### Armistice Declared to Give Weary Fighters a Rest.

#### GRANT FLANKS BROWN ARMY.

Fierce Conflict in Open Valley Between Two Strips of Woods, in Which the Blues Are Repeatedly Driven Back by General Bell.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 8.—After practically continuous fighting for fourteen hours on the defense line established by General Bell, on a line running north and south through Thoroughfare gap, hostilities were stopped by General Corbin in order that the men who had been on the firing line for practically thirty-six hours might be relieved.

Just before the recall was sounded Colonel Wagoner, chief umpire, sustained the advance of the blue army under General Grant practically around the right of the main fighting force of General Bell. This would give the advantage to the blue army on its face, but there are many other points to be taken into consideration which may have a bearing on the general result.

Besides this final movement, a battle was fought in which two brigades of the blue hammered one and a half brigades of the brown just to the north of the final flanking movement. Besides having a superior force, the blue army masked a strong battery, consisting of twenty guns, which commanded the brown defense line. Each side occupied a strip of woods and fought over an open space of about 600 yards which sloped down in the center. Time after time the blue army ventured out in the open, only to be ruled back by the chief umpire. Twice hostilities were stopped that decisions might be rendered.

#### Blue Artillery Fire Terrific.

When the battle opened in this place General Bell had no artillery to oppose that of the blue army, which was pouring a terrific fire into the woods at short range. Shortly after the first cessation, which lasted for half an hour, General Bell threw a battery into action directly opposite that of the blue. This battery, however, consisted of only eight guns.

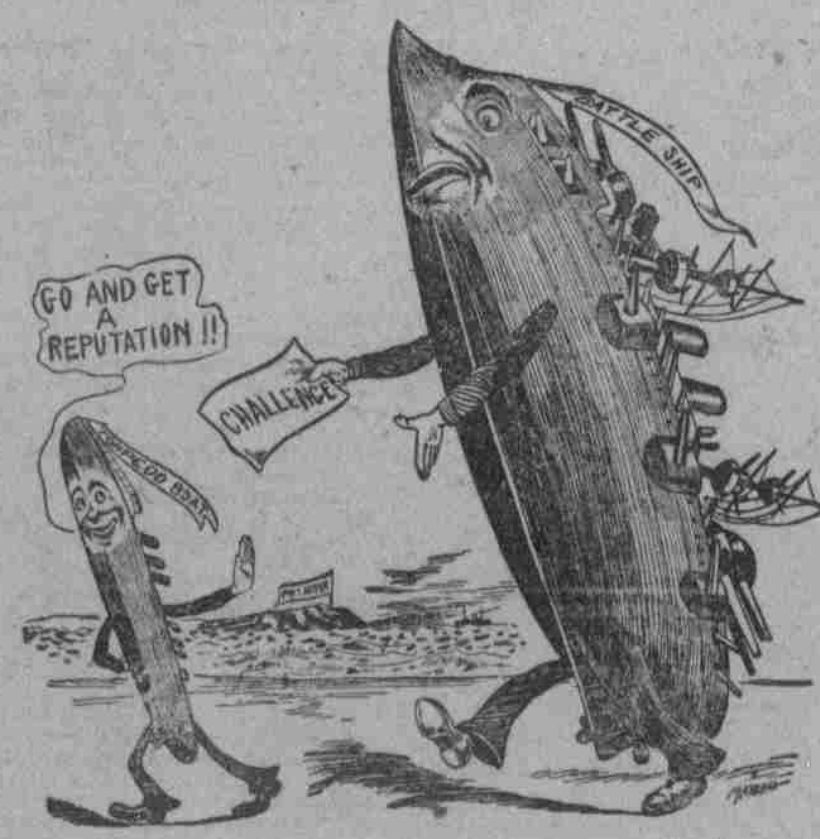
For fifteen minutes an artillery duel was fought with great vigor. At the same time the musketry fire continued both in the open, on each side and from the edge of the woods. There was a lively mixup in the woods also, and the roar of the battle was reproduced with the exception of the hissing noise of the bullets and the shriek of the shells.

At first the brown army seemed to have a superior force and also was strongest in position. After fighting fiercely for an hour hostilities were stopped and a ruling made by Colonel Wagoner to the effect that the blue force was repulsed in the attack, but not in such a way as to defeat the blue. The blue force was ordered to withdraw from the open and was given half an hour to complete its disposition, when the fight began again, with the blue army re-enforced and the artillery opening in full force.

It was replied to this time by the brown artillery. The blue infantry once more started across the open, but was ruled back. Again it emerged from the woods, the left advanced rapidly and a collision occurred between the Second Connecticut (blue) and K company of the First Maryland and B company of the Second Texas (brown).

Aged Man Commits Suicide. West Brookville, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Dependancy, following the death of his wife a few weeks ago, is supposed to have prompted Thomas Baker, eighty years old, to end his life. He committed suicide at his home here by shooting.

#### THE NEW NAVAL CHAMPION.



—Brooklyn Eagle.

#### CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate Judge Robertson of New Haven For Governor.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 8.—With very little actual business settled in conferences following the adjournment overnight, the delegates to the Democratic state convention reassembled in the Hyperion theater with conflicting opinions as to the final makeup of the state ticket. It was evident that the nomination of Judge Robertson for governor, with General Henry A. Bishop as his running mate, was expected, and the chief problem ahead was the selection of men for the other places on the ticket.

The convention was called to order by Dean Rogers, who immediately called for the reports of the committees. After the report of the committee on credentials was presented and accepted Dean Rogers was named as permanent chairman and Edwin S. Thomas as permanent secretary.

Dean Rogers accepted with a few words of thanks and called for the report of the committee on resolutions. The platform was read and unanimously adopted.

The platform heartily indorses the nomination of Alton B. Parker for president and Henry G. Davis for vice president, and ratifies and confirms the declaration of principles adopted at the Democratic national convention held at St. Louis July 6.

Immediately following the unanimous selection of presidential electors Chairman Rogers called for the presentation of the names of candidates for governor. He recognized James Webb of Hamden, who presented the name of A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven. The nomination was seconded by Judge Walsh of Danbury. Thomas J. Fanning of Norwich placed the name of Mayor Thayer of Norwich before the convention as the choice of the delegates of eastern Connecticut.

The vote for governor was: Robertson, 347; Thayer, 191; Plank, 1.

On motion of Mr. Fanning, who pledged the hearty support of Mr. Thayer, the nomination of Judge Robertson was made unanimous. Henry A. Bishop of Bridgeport was nominated by acclamation for lieutenant governor. John M. Noy of Hartford was nominated for treasurer.

Judge William Belcher of New London defeated Henry C. Dissell of West Hartford for the nomination for comptroller by a vote of 274 to 171.

#### VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

It Is Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Former Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—It is learned on high authority that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has been selected to succeed the late M. von Plehve as minister of the interior.

The emperor summoned Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who is now governor general of Vilna, and had a long interview with him at Peterhof.

The prince is a military officer of the rank of general. Formerly he was governor of Penza and Ekaterinoslav and occupied the post of chief of the gendarmes and assistant minister of the interior under the late M. Siplagin, who preceded M. von Plehve and was assassinated April 16, 1902. He is forty-seven years old and is considered to be an able man. He has not been identified with harsh measures, and his appointment probably will be hailed as the inauguration of a mild regime.

Professor Jenks Coming Home. Shanghai, Sept. 8.—Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell university, the commissioner delegated by the United States to confer with the Chinese authorities regarding the suggested introduction of the gold standard in China, has sailed for home by the steamer Mongolia, much encouraged by the progress made at Peking.

#### Detroit Bars Trading Stamps.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8.—The common council by a vote of 21 to 4 has adopted an ordinance prohibiting the trading stamp business in this city.

## EDITORS AT ESOPUS.

### Delegates to Democratic Conference Call on Judge Parker.

#### A NIGHT OF SPEECHMAKING.

Henry Watterson at the Waldorf-Astoria Tells His Fellow Scribes What He Would Not Do if He Were a Republican.

New York, Sept. 8.—Five hundred Democratic editors from all parts of the United States who had come here to attend the editorial congress at the Waldorf-Astoria have gone to Esopus to visit Judge Parker. They left the Grand Central station by special train for Rhinebeck, where the visitors will board a steamer to cross the river to Esopus. At Rosemount, Judge Parker's home, an address on behalf of the editors will be delivered by Charles W. Knapp, editor of the St. Louis Republic. Judge Parker is expected to deliver an important speech in reply to this.

After the Rosemount reception the visitors will leave at 2 o'clock for the city by steamer, on which luncheon will be served.

The congress of editors at the Waldorf-Astoria, which took the form of a banquet, was a notable event. Sylvanus B. Johnson, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, acted as toastmaster, and there were six responses to toasts. These speeches will be used as campaign documents by the national committee.

Henry Watterson took for his subject, "If I Were a Republican." Clark Howell spoke on "Democratic Success the Surest Guarantee of National Unity." Herman Ridder told "Why the Independents Are Supporting Parker," and Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn Citizen, discussed "The Democracy of the Empire State."

Willis J. Abbott, editor of the Detroit United States Daily, and John B. Stoll, editor of the South Bend Times, also responded to toasts.

#### Henry Watterson's Address.

Mr. Watterson's speech was in part as follows:

Parker, the jurist, means peace with all nations, untangling alliances with none. Roosevelt, the war lord, means complications abroad and corruptions at home, designed to prolong a single party dynasty and to perpetuate its favorites and agents in power. Every economic question must pause before an issue so transcendent.

In venturing to discuss it tonight, though surrounded by members of my own party and profession, may I not take a supposititious standpoint and declare that, if I were a Republican—and over about the headwaters of Blister Creek there are Democrats who insist that I am not much better—I would vote for Parker and Davis and against Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Being only a plain American, who loves his country and clings to its institutions, I mean to do this anyhow. I shall do it because it seems to me the upright thing to do, the enlightened thing to do, the prudent and honest thing to do.

Inevitably the personality, the character and performances of Theodore Roosevelt occupy the foremost place in the public mind. They will constitute the chief horn of the people's dilemma in the coming campaign. They are, as it were, the beginning and the end of the chapter. Yet because we propose to discuss the president and to hold him to a just measure of accountability we are accused of abusing him. I would not, for my part, utter an unkind or discourteous word. I admit that he is as sweet a gentleman as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat, indeed very much that kind of gentleman, for hoisting the black flag over the south, has he not scuttled the ship of civil service reform and cut the throat of reciprocity?

Has he ever obeyed the law in case it stood in the way of his humor for the time when over the acquitting report of his own commission he removed a state's attorney from the office to which the people had elected him here in the city and county of New York to the time when, by a scratch of his pen, he usurped the power of congress and added many millions of outlay to the pension rolls? Is he responsible for the fly-by-night theatrical combination miscalled the republic of Panama? Was his treatment of Miles and Schley the act of a wise or considerate president? Was his promotion of Wood just either to the army or the people?

Does not his whole career, illustrated by his writings, his sayings and his doings—his heedless criticisms, his spectacular exploitations, his broken promises—reveal to us a self-willed adventurer upon the high seas of public life, having no rudder or compass except his own ambition, no principle or rule of conduct save that of decking the machine with the fancies and furbelows of civic righteousness, while violating the spirit and sacrificing the actualities of the civil service by a line of partisan appointments to office never surpassed during the worst times of the spoils system he has so stigmatized and exemplified? Was Jackson, whose ignorance he rebukes, more personal and autocratic than he is himself? Was Grant, whom in life he persistently antagonized, more indifferent to the admonitions of public sentiment? And if we have seen such things in the green leaf what may we not expect to see in the brown? If elected president in 1904, why not again in 1908? The tradition broken, what may not be the possibilities in 1912?

As a Republican I would take no such risks; as an American I shall not.

#### Foreign Lawmakers in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—The interparliamentary union, made up of members of the English lawmaking body and the parliaments of Europe, have arrived here, the guests of the United States in a tour of the continent. There were 252 persons in the party, which left New York in two Pennsylvania railroad special trains. The trains, equipped and stored under the auspices of the government, were entirely new, and no detail was omitted which would make for the comfort of the distinguished visitors.

#### Good News For Pennsylvania's Men.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 8.—The extensive Pennsylvania railroad shops here have been ordered on full time of fifty-five hours a week. Fifteen thousand persons are benefited by the order.



## A Gas Range

### Makes Housekeeping Easy.

ECONOMICAL—Will do the same amount of work as a coal stove at about ONE-HALF the expense.

EFFICIENT—Its maximum service can be had at any hour, day or night.

CLEANLY—It is free from dust, dirt, smoke and ashes.

COMFORTABLE—Reduces to a minimum the kitchen heat, as consumption of fuel can be immediately stopped when the meal is cooked.

Service will only be extended to the streets where enough orders for gas have been received to warrant laying of the mains, so if you want gas fill out and mail the following order:

To the Gas Company,  
P. O. Box 385,  
Barre, Vt.

The undersigned agrees to use the gas manufactured by the Peoples' Lighting, Heating and Power Co. for household purposes as soon as said company is prepared to supply its gas upon the following conditions:

First.—That the said company will pipe into the cellar and attach a meter at its own expense.

Second.—That the said company will furnish gas to the undersigned for \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, less a discount of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet if paid by the 10th of the month following service.

NAME, .....

STREET, .....

## AUCTION.

I will dispose of all my household goods at public auction on

Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M.,

at 21 Howe Place, consisting of the following articles: Eight Iron Beds and Springs, three Dining-room Tables, three Box Stoves, one Cooking Range and one Heater, Bureau and Commodes, two Writing Desks, Cooking Utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

MRS. J. C. KING.  
O. H. HALE, Auctioneer.

## J. W. GRADY.

### Merchant Tailoring.

### ALSO CLEANING AND REPAIRING

J. W. GRADY,  
UP STAIRS.

Quinlen Block, - Barre, Vermont.

## PAROID ROOFING.

Compare it with any other similar roofing laid in Barre last spring and you'll buy Paroid Roofing.

A. W. LANE & SONS.

Telephone 305-12 and 315-12.